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night, the prisoners being taken to the train secretly, so as to avoid rousing the people. It was almost 9 o'clock when the train pulled out.

The crowd which greeted the train, consisting of an engine, tank, day coach and caboose, packed the station platform, lined the railway tracks to the town's main street and sat on the tops of empty box cars.

A Colorful Crowd.
Straw sombreros of huge size and bright shawls showed that a large part came from the hill ranches. But even the townfolk belonged to the laboring class. The crowd, in all, represented the class that has fought the revolution.

The prisoners were slow in getting out. Their guard issued first—little brown soldiers whose uniforms had been dyed a bright saffron yellow, some with straw sombreros and others with yellow canvas yachting hats.

A Strange Procession.
After the Carranza soldiers had formed an avenue along the outer edge of the platform, General Gonzales entered the car. He returned shortly with the officer of the guard and joined General Garcia and Mayor Prieto Juarez on the platform. They started ahead and the first negro appeared in the door. A chorus of derisive whistling arose from the crowd as he and his comrades filed down the car steps. Though the faces of most of them looked lean and drawn and wore an expression of anxiety, the negroes presented a ludicrous appearance. Barely of their cavalry uniforms, which had been stripped from them at Villa Ahumada, following their battle, had not been restored, they did not look like soldiers. For bareheaded, they wore a motley collection of hats bought from prisoners in the Chihuahua prison, towels or colored bandannas. Shirts were in many cases reduced to undergarments. Two of the men wore blankets in lieu of trousers. One had a towel around his waist. Sandals and shoes not of army pattern decked their feet.

One Scores Up a Smile.
One of them managed to smile and say: "We are sure glad to get back." Interpreter Lem Spillbury, the Mormon scout, the only white man had on a white yachting cap and white trousers many sizes too large. He acted as leader of the party.

From the station the prisoners were marched down the main street to the disinfecting plant, where they were fumigated. Then they were taken around a corner to the commandant's

club, or headquarters, where the negroes were put in a large room under guard. Spillbury was asked into another room where he gave his story in an interview to the Associated Press. General Gonzales then ordered dinner for the prisoners. The negroes at this stage refused to talk, saying they must first report to their superior officers.

Spillbury Finds Answer.
Spillbury was asked the direct question as to who, in his opinion, was responsible for the Carrizal affair. "I am hardly prepared to answer that question," he said. "If Captain Boyd had orders to go through Carrizal to Villa Ahumada, he demonstrated that he was a very brave man and that he would make every effort to carry out his orders. If he did not have orders to go through to Villa Ahumada he behaved very foolishly."

Three hours later, when Spillbury had crossed to the American side of the international bridge, he was asked:

Sticks to First Statement.
"Do you know the contents of the statement General Trevino issued regarding your claim that the Carrizal fight resulted from Captain Boyd's action?" he was asked.

"I do," he answered. "Do you still stick to that statement?" "I certainly do."

"Were you frightened into making it?"

"I was not."

"You will not change your statement, now that you are safe on American soil?"

Won't Answer More Questions.
"No, I certainly will not. But I refuse to answer any more questions."

Spillbury said that immediately after his arrival in Chihuahua City, the commander of the Mexican army corps of the north had sent for him and asked him to outline the Carrizal affair as he saw it.

Spillbury said that he was unable to say who fired the first shot at Carrizal and added that the American command engaged there numbered seventy-six men, ten of the original eighty-six comprising the command having been sent back from Santa Maria.

Were on Scouting Trip.
"We had been on a scouting expedition for several days when Captain Charles T. Boyd, commanding the troops, told me that we were bound for Villa Ahumada for the purpose of investigating reports that bandits were in that vicinity and to locate a deserter," he said. "We arrived out-

side Carrizal a week ago last Wednesday and Captain Boyd sent a messenger to General Felix Gomez, commanding the Carranza garrison there, asking permission to pass through the town toward Ahumada on a peaceful mission.

General Gomez replied by sending Lieutenant Colonel Gomez out to confer with Captain Boyd. A party, at which I was interpreter, was held in the center of the field. The Mexican officer told Captain Boyd that his orders were that Americans could not advance south, north or east. Captain Boyd then asked for a personal interview with General Gomez. This was granted. General Gomez reiterated the information given by his subordinate, and returned to his lines. A few minutes later, almost simultaneously, both commands formed in lines of skirmish. Then a detachment of Carrancistas ran around our left flank, apparently as if to encircle us. We found ourselves in the center of a line of Mexicans, stretching in a semicircle like curves about us. Then the fighting began.

Don't Know Who Began.
"I don't know who began it, but from the center of the horseshoe a Mexican machine gun poured a hail of bullets at us, while from the point of the curve our left flank and another was firing at us."

Spillbury's description of the battle was practically the same as that previously given out by other sources. The scout said that after the second conference that he had urged Captain Boyd not to advance in the face of contrary orders of the Mexican leaders, but was told that he should follow instructions.

Don't Fire First," Order.
"Don't fire until you are fired upon boys!" I heard Captain Boyd shout as he gave the order to advance over my earnest protest," he said.

Spillbury said that he was surrounded by a large band of Mexicans who forced him to surrender and threatened to shoot him immediately. "They said I had fired the shots that killed their leader and they called me the 'Tejano' and seemed to believe that I was a Texas Mexican and consequently, in their opinion, a traitor to Mexico," he continued.

Another Score.
"Until, with the other prisoners, my arms were bound and I was put in a stock car bound for Chihuahua, I believed that I was to be executed. The soldiers also believed they were to be killed, but I assured them that they were not and as we got further into the interior, our confidence began to creep back. But again at Chihuahua City I was told that the governor of the state had ordered my execution and not until I had a talk with General Trevino was I completely reassured."

Spillbury and the prisoners all reassured that they had received nothing but the most courteous treatment at the hands of the Mexican soldiers, pointing out that every effort was made to control the inflamed civil populace of several towns, who offered them bodily harm. They were stoned they said, at Villa Ahumada, when they were out of the train.

Secluded in Patis.
They were confined in individual cells in the Chihuahua penitentiary. Spillbury said, but throughout the days they were allowed the liberty of a small room, where they gathered and talked over their chances for freedom.

At three o'clock when the prisoners had eaten their fill, Andres Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, telephoned General Bell, who was waiting at the police club in El Paso, that the Mexican officials were ready to transfer their charges. General Bell and his aides proceeded to the Santa Fe street international bridge, at about the same time that the negroes were marched out of the commandant's club.

The Meeting at the Bridge.
"Good afternoon, General," said General Gonzales, who was waiting for the American commandant.

"Good afternoon, gentleman," replied the American commandant. "Now if you will be so good as to have the men, whom I understand you have for me, advance one at a time, we can check them off," said General Bell.

When the last name had been checked, General Bell signed a receipt for the troops and they were taken to the United States immigration building, where they were bathed in a shower, given clean white shirts and blue overalls, loaded in motor ambulances and taken through a roaring line of cheering citizens several miles long, through the center of the city to Fort Bliss. The authorities, fearing to arouse the passions of the people, put an end to the applause.

Troopers Tell Story.
It was in the immigration station that the negro troopers told their stories of the Carrizal battle and their subsequent experiences at Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua City and Juarez.

William D. Gibson, C troop, of New York city; Archie Jones, K troop, of Washington, and Luther Alexander, C troop, of Columbia, Tenn., the latter two being slightly wounded in the arm, were emphatic in their statements that the Carranza shot the American wounded after the fight outside Carrizal.

Bragged About Shooting.
"Those who could speak a little English bragged about shooting our boys when they tried to get us when we were going through Villa Ahumada," Jones declared. "Several boys lying just beyond me were not fatally wounded, but when I went past them after losing consciousness they were dead with several bullet wounds in their bodies."

"They stole my \$400, my half karat diamond ring and my 17 jewel watch," added Gibson, "and when we were passing through Villa Ahumada and Chihuahua City the people threw stones and mud."

"They got \$20.00 from me, but they fixed my arm up all right," Jones chimed in.

Alleges Neglect.
"It was a day and a half before they even looked at my shoulder," asserted Alexander, the most seriously wounded prisoner. "Then they didn't dress it very well."

Alexander told the story of an hour and a half in which he lay in a gutter in the center of the Carrizal battlefield, watching for opportunities to pick off Mexican soldiers as they showed themselves from behind a screen of shrubbery.

Picked Off Five.
"I don't know just how I got into that ditch," he said, "but I got in there all right and then, when I looked around, I knew my best bet was to stay there, because if I tried to get out they would shoot me sure. But I ran. But I got mighty tired there without doing anything, so I just took hold of my carbine and began picking those boys off whenever they showed themselves. I think I got five before they found out where I was. Five were coming from east and over and got me. They came at me—about forty of them—shooting all the time, but none of them hit me."

Fred Williams told a story of the

American Victim at Carrizal and Mexican



CAPTAIN TREVINO

LIEUT. HENRY R. ADAIR

Lieut. Henry D. Adair of the Tenth Cavalry, shown with him, acted as an American interpreter. The photograph was taken some months ago when the American troops were on good terms with the Mexicans.

desperate stand made by Captain Morley and a handful of his men in the little adobe hut to the right of the battlefield to which they were forced to retreat by the savage Carrancistas. He said there were but a half dozen men in the hut and all of them excepting Captain Morley, who was wounded, kept up a desultory firing from the windows. Between shots the men attempted to bind the wounds of their officer. Finally, however, they saw a large force of Mexicans approaching the house, and they then ordered them to leave it, scatter into groups and make every attempt to escape. Williams said that he and Felix Page and James Stokes left the others at the door, and made their way through the mess of the adobe hut and a half, when they were surrounded by a large detachment of Mexican troops and forced to surrender.

One Almost Escapes.
George M. Chaplin, C troop, of Morristown, Pa., got nearly to Juarez before being captured. He was with the band that followed Lieutenant Adair right into the town in the teeth of a fire from every doorway and roof. Forced to retreat, he stumbled to the irrigation ditch where the lieutenant was killed. With Corporal Blissett and Private Smith he then took refuge in the brush. What became of his two companions he does not know, but a Mexican who followed him for nearly two hours, he killed with his pistol. At the station just below Villa Ahumada, he secreted himself on a freight train, but was discovered by a brakeman near Guadalupe and delivered over to the Carrancista authorities.

Stopped Two Machine Guns.
It was Gibson who silenced the two Carrancista machine guns, according to the stories told by the troopers. Gibson was at Captain Boyd's side when the officer, with a bullet through his shoulder, was being taken to the irrigation ditch where the lieutenant was killed. With Corporal Blissett and Private Smith he then took refuge in the brush. What became of his two companions he does not know, but a Mexican who followed him for nearly two hours, he killed with his pistol. At the station just below Villa Ahumada, he secreted himself on a freight train, but was discovered by a brakeman near Guadalupe and delivered over to the Carrancista authorities.

Watermelon for Troopers.
Twenty-three watermelons, the gift of local commission merchant, were awaiting the twenty-three negro troopers when they arrived at Fort Bliss. Military discipline did not prevent their appetites from being immediately satisfied.

Money Visits Troopers.
When Captain Morley visited his troopers in the Fort Bliss barracks tonight they hailed him as one from the dead, having believed he could not survive the wounds he sustained at Carrizal. Captain Morley was too weak to sustain the ordeal of a lengthy discussion of the fight with his men. However, he chatted with them for about half an hour, the negro troopers obviously manifesting joy at meeting their leader again.

"Yes, I was glad to see the boys," Captain Morley said later. "They looked well despite their hardships."

Returned Prisoners Are Dressed in Queer GARB.
El Paso, Tex., June 29.—The twenty-three troopers of the Tenth Cavalry and Lieut. H. Spillbury, Mormon scout, were brought to the international bridge at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. General George Bell, Jr., was waiting with a written receipt for their delivery. The actual return to American soil of the men was delayed some time after General Bell had given the receipt while they were given a vinegar bath at the immigration station, about on the bridge near this side. All the clothes they wore in Mexico had been thrown away and they were freshly clothed.

General Bell Gives Receipt.
The actual transfer took place at 3:16 p. m. when General Bell's receipt passed into Mexican hands. Once Spillbury was on the American side, he was asked if he was aware of the statement purporting to come from him issued through General Trevino.

"I am," he replied.

"Are you going to stick by it?" he was queried and he rejoined, "I certainly will."

Further questioning of the scout was interrupted by friends, who rushed up and occupied his attention.

Crowd of 200.
A crowd of about 200, mostly women and children, followed the troopers to the bridge, made no demonstration.

Three of the negro troopers declared that they were certain that several of the American wounded left on the field of battle at Carrizal subsequently were killed by the Mexicans. The men making these statements were Archie Jones, William D. Gibson

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REPORT ON ATTORNEYS FILED BY COMMITTEE; SENT ON TO SANTA FE

The committee of attorneys appointed by the district court at the direction of the supreme court to inquire into charges of misconduct against Marron & Wood, filed its report in the district court. The report was forwarded to the supreme court at Santa Fe yesterday. George I. Craig, E. P. Barnes and J. C. Simms were on the committee.

Judge Raybould announced yesterday that he would suspend F. E. Wood from practice in the second judicial district as the result of the hearing on the order to show cause and recently before him.

The suspension, according to the judge's announcement, will be until further order by the court. The next hearing Saturday is to be prepared and signed.

Are Disinfecting.
The guard, dressed in uniforms of bright yellow, pushed back the crowd, forming a lane through which Spillbury and the troopers marched down the railway tracks. They were taken to the disinfecting plant and there stripped and treated before being escorted to the commandant's club.

Troopers Won't Talk.
At the commandant's club the troopers refused to discuss the Carrizal fight, their imprisonment or their return to the border.

"We are soldiers, not plain citizens," they said. "We will have to report to our superior officers and receive their instructions."

Spillbury was not so uncommunicative, however.

But Spillbury Does.
He entered the private office of General Gonzales and there gave out a brief interview in which he repeated statements he had been credited with making at Chihuahua by General Jacinto Trevino. These statements

(Continued on Page Three.)

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 10,500 PRISONERS

BY MORNING JOURNAL. "TOTAL LEARNED WIRE." Petrograd, June 29, via London.—Russian troops fighting in Volynia and Galicia yesterday took prisoner 221 officers and 10,255 men, says the official statement issued today by the Russian war department.

The statement says the Russians inflicted a great defeat on the Teutonic troops between the Dniester and Preuth rivers, capturing three lines of trenches.

New York Regiment Departs.
New York, June 29.—The Twelfth regiment, about 1,200 strong, left for the Mexican border at 9 o'clock this morning.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, Modesto C. Rolland and Hattie Gallant left last night for Washington, D. C., for the conference called by the American League Against Militarism.

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